NOTES ON THE TYPE SPECIMENS OF HESPERIIDAE (LEPIDOPTERA) IN THE MUSEUMS IN AUSTRALIA, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THOSE IN THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM

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On a recent visit to Adelaide (April, 1932), Brigadier W. H. Evans and the writer were granted facilities to study the Lower Collection of Hesperiidae, which had been purchased by the South Australian Museum. In this examination we were ably assisted by Mr. N. B. Tindale, of the Museum. As a number of doubtful points arose, it seemed desirable that they should be recorded before General Evans leaves Australia, so that he might concur in them; Mr. Tindale has also seen this paper before publication.

As the South Australian Museum authorities have purchased the collection of the late Dr. T. P. Lucas, of Brisbane, which contains several types of Rosenstock and Miskin, and have had in their possession for many years types of species described by Tepper and Guest, these also are included.

To make this review more comprehensive, some of the types of this family in the other Australian Museums are treated as well.

The late Mr. O. B. Lower was the first Australian entomologist to study in detail this interesting family, and all his papers on it have been published in the *Transactions of the Royal Society of South Australia*. The first paper appeared in 1902, xxvi, by Meyrick and Lower (quoted M. and L., 1902), and as stated on page 39, Meyrick drew up the generic characters and identified the species, whilst Lower was responsible for the descriptions.

Lower in the same *Transactions* for 1907 and 1908 (quoted Low., 1907, and Low., 1908) described further species, and in 1911 (quoted Low., 1911) published his final revision. During the time Lower was preparing this last revision I was in constant correspondence with him, and lent him numbers of specimens; I have still the correspondence in my possession, and it has been very useful in elucidating several doubtful points. This correspondence will be deposited in the Australian Museum, Sydney, for future reference.

Lower, early in 1908, wrote saying he would give the type localities, but in most cases he failed to do so, and I have, aided by my two friends, endeavoured to rectify this. All specimens marked as types by Lower have been carefully checked with his descriptions, and where no specimen was marked as type one

has been nominated as such, care being taken to see that it was one of the original series and that it agreed with the description.

In 1914 *The Butterflies of Australia*, by Waterhouse and Lyell, was published (quoted W. and L., 1914), when several changes were made in the classification, some new species described, and all the then known species figured. Almost all the specimens used to illustrate this work are now in the Australian Museum, Sydney.

The above works will be those that are chiefly quoted, and the species will be listed under the names given in Lower's revision of 1911.

TRAPEZITES HETEROMACULA Meyrick and Lower.

Trapezites heteromacula M. and L., 1902, p. 84; W. and L., 1914, p. 176, fig. 622, 623.

The holotype is a male from Cooktown (Endeavour River) in the Macleay Museum, University of Sydney. Lower's locality, Cairns (Low., 1911, p. 136), requires confirmation, as I have never seen a specimen from there.

TRAPEZITES LUTEUS (Tepper).

Hesperilla lutea Tepper, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust., iv, 1881, p. 33, pl. ii, fig. 6.
Trapezites lutea Low., 1911, p. 137 (in part).
Trapezites luteus W. and L., 1914, p. 177, fig. 660, 748.

Tepper's holotype male is from Ardrossan, South Australia, and is now in very poor condition. This species must be very rare in South Australia, as Lower only had one male from Port Lincoln and one male from Stonyfell, and I have another male from the latter locality, given me by Lower. Two specimens only are known from Victoria, both caught at Castlemaine in February. Other specimens are known from New South Wales and South Queensland. Lower's record of Duaringa in 1902 (M. and L., p. 91), but omitted in 1911 (Low., p. 137) is no doubt correct, as there was an undoubted specimen with a Duaringa label in his collection amongst his specimens of *T. petalia*. The Hobart locality refers to the race *glaucus* W. and L., *l.c.*, 1914, p. 177, fig. 661, 739.

TRAPEZITES PHIGALIA (Hewitson).

Hesperia phigalia Hew., Desc. Hesp., 1868, p. 32.
Trapezites phillyra Miskin, Proc. Roy. Soc. Qld., vi. 1889, p. 153.

The holotype male *phillyra* Miskin, which is a synonym of *phigalia*, is in the South Australian Museum Collection from the Lucas Collection. In the Lower Collection are two males and one female labelled Cairns, Lower Coll., but this locality requires confirmation.

ANISYNTA POLYSEMA (Lower).

Hesperilla polysema Low., 1908, p. 311, female.
Anisynta polysema Low., 1911, p. 142, male; W. and L., 1914, p. 183, fig. 745, 754.

The holotype is a female from Petford, near Chillagoe, Queensland, February, 1908, and is now in the Australian Museum. The allotype male is in the South Australian Museum, from Port Darwin, February, 1909, and there is also a paratype male in the Australian Museum from Port Darwin, February, 1909. Other known specimens are from Port Darwin, males January and March, female April. A male from Flinders Island, Queensland, January, 1927, is in the South Australian Museum, and I have seen a male from Stanley Island, Queensland, January, 1927.

ANISYNTA SPHENOSEMA (Meyrick and Lower).

Trapezites sphenosema M. and L., 1902, p. 92.
Trapezites paraphaes M. and L., 1902, p. 93.
Anisynta sphenosema W. and L., 1914, p. 181, fig. 643-6.

Described from a single specimen said to be a female, but the specimen in the Lower Collection, marked as type female, on examination proved to be a male, No. 3775, from Perth, Western Australia, collected in November by F. M. Angel. No specimen marked as the type of *paraphaes* could be found, but this name was sunk under *sphenosema* by Lower in 1911, p. 143, and no separation under these two names was made in his collection.

ANISYNTA CYNONE (Hewitson).

Cyclopides cynone Hew., Exot. Butt., v, 1874, fig. 17.
Hesperilla gracilis Tepper, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust., iv, 1881, p. 34, pl. ii, fig. 7.
Anisynta cynone W. and L., 1914, p. 182, fig. 761-3.

General Evans writes from London that he has examined Hewitson's type of *cynone* in the British Museum. It was the only specimen there, and is a male labelled "Australia." On comparing it with specimens from South Australia (*gracilis* Tepper) and Victoria (*grisea* Waterhouse, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 1932, p. 220), which he had taken to London, he finds that the type is smaller (25 mm. against 28–30 mm.), with wings rather more pointed, on forewing no spots in 1a, 4, and 5, only the cell spot, discals in 2 and 3, and three subapical dots. The hindwing below is more greenish-ochreous, as in *grisea*, but the discal band is darkened, appearing as composed of darkish brown contiguous spots; the basal markings tend to be similar, i.e., dark and macular. It must be regarded as a separate race from some other, perhaps intermediate, locality, and if anything nearer *grisea*.

Hewitson described the underside of *cynone* as "rufous-brown with several white spots separated by a band of black spots." The figure is of the underside, and is not very satisfactory. The type locality of *cynone* for the present is unknown, and there will be two races, *gracilis* and *grisea*.

MESODINA AELUROPIS Meyrick.

Mesodina aeluropis Meyrick, Ent. Mo. Mag., xxxvii, 1901, p. 168; M. and L., 1902, p. 46; W. and L., 1914, p. 180, fig. 698-9.

The holotype male is in Meyrick's collection from Katoomba, New South Wales, in November. This species is confined to the Blue Mountains, from Wentworth Falls to Mount Victoria.

MESODINA HALYZIA CYANOPHRACTA Lower.

Mesodina halyzia cyanophracta Low., 1911, p. 119; W. and L., 1914, p. 180, fig. 774-5.

There were two males and two females in the Lower Collection, all from Perth, Western Australia, but without type labels. A male specimen was nominated as holotype, and a female, caught in November, 1900, as allotype.

HESPERILLA MUNIONGA Olliff.

Hesperilla munionga Olliff, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, iv, 1889, p. 623; Low., 1911, p. 136.

Orcisplanus munionga W. and L., 1914, p. 184, fig. 670.

Holotype male and allotype female in Australian Museum, from Mount Kosciusko, March, 1889.

HESPERILLA COMPACTA (Butler).

Telesto compacta Butler, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (5) ix, 1882, p. 87.

Hesperilla compacta Low., 1911, p. 124.

Dispar compacta W. and L., 1914, p. 197, fig. 705-8.

Telesto scepticalis Rosenstock, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (5) xvi, 1885, p. 379, pl. xi, fig. 2.

There is a female of *scepticalis* in the South Australian Museum from the Lucas Collection, from Healsville, Victoria, which was no doubt seen by Rosenstock, but the holotype so marked is in the British Museum.

HESPERILLA TYMBOPHORA (Meyrick and Lower).

Telesto tymbophora M. and L., 1902, p. 70.

Hesperilla tymbophora Low., 1911, p. 124.

Signeta tymbophora W. and L., 1914, p. 198, fig. 662-4.

Holotype male from Mount Kembla, New South Wales, in the South Australian Museum, with allotype female and other males labelled *tymbophora* by Lower in the Australian Museum from Mount Kembla.

HESPERILLA LEUCOSTIGMA (Meyrick and Lower).

Telesto leucostigma M. and L., 1902, p. 73.
Toxidia leucostigma leucostigma W. and L., 1914, p. 191, fig. 616-7.

The original description (1902, p. 73) includes the northern race (*parasema*) as well as the southern race. The holotype is a male labelled Sydney, but this should be Mount Kembla, New South Wales. No female of the southern race was found in the Lower Collection. In a letter to me, dated June 4, 1908, he stated he had no females. In the Australian Museum there are a male and a female from Mount Kembla labelled as *leucostigma* by Lower.

HESPERILLA LEUCOSTIGMA PARASEMA Lower.

Hesperilla leucostigma parasema Low., 1908, p. 312; Low., 1911, p. 125; W. and L., 1914, p. 192, fig. 637-8.

The holotype male is the specimen from Kuranda, October, mentioned in 1902, p. 73. It was caught by Dr. A. J. Turner in 1900. The allotype female is from Kuranda, Dodd, December, 1904. Both are in the South Australian Museum.

HESPERILLA MASTERSI Waterhouse.

Hesperilla mastersi Waterhouse, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, xxv, 1900, p. 54, pl. i, fig. 5-8; Low., 1911, p. 135; W. and L., 1914, p. 186, fig. 650-1.

Holotype male, Clifton, January, 1897, and allotype female from Mount Kembla, New South Wales, in Australian Museum. An additional locality is Narrara, near Gosford, in November and December (H. L. Moss-Robinson).

HESPERILLA ORNATA MONOTHERMA (Lower).

Hesperilla ornata monotherma Low., 1907, p. 169; Low., 1911, p. 135; W. and L., 1914, p. 185, fig. 635-6.

The holotype is a female from Kuranda, October, 1906 (F. P. Dodd). The male is much nearer the typical southern race on the upperside.

HESPERILLA CRYPSARGYRA CRYPSARGYRA (Meyrick).

Telesto crypsargyra Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, ii, 1887, p. 829.
Hesperilla crypsargyra W. and L., 1914, p. 186, fig. 600-1.

The holotype is a male from Blackheath, New South Wales, in November or February.

HESPERILLA CRYPSARGYRA HOPSONI Waterhouse.

Hesperilla crypsargyra hopsoni Waterhouse, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, lii, 1927, p. 282, pl. xxvi, fig. 11-12, 15-16.

The holotype male (bred in Sydney in October) and the allotype female, February, are in the Australian Museum, from Barrington Tops, New South Wales. A new locality is Deervale, near Dorrigo, New South Wales.

HESPERILLA IDOTHEA (Miskin).

Trapezites idothea Miskin, Proc. Roy. Soc. Qld., vi, 1889, p. 152.
Hesperilla idothea Low., 1911, p. 123; W. and L., 1914, p. 187, fig. 716-8.
Trapezites dispar Kirby, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (6) xii, 1893, p. 435.

The holotype is a female from Victoria, in the South Australian Museum, from the Lucas Collection. It should be noted that Kirby described both sexes, and not only the male, as Lower (1911, p. 123) has listed.

HESPERILLA CHAOSTOLA (Meyrick).

Telesto chaostola Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, ii, 1887, p. 830; M. and L., 1902, p. 65.
Hesperilla chaostola Low., 1911, p. 132; W. and L., 1914, p. 187, fig. 690-1, 700.

The holotype is a male from Blackheath, New South Wales, in November, in Meyrick's Collection. The species is very rare in New South Wales, but is more common in Victoria, and a very few specimens are known from Tasmania. The allotype female is from Huonville, Tasmania, in December, and is in the Lyell Collection, and not in Lower's Collection, as stated (Low., 1911, p. 132).

HESPERILLA CRYPSIGRAMMA (Meyrick and Lower).

Telesto crypsigramma M. and L., 1902, p. 81.
Hesperilla crypsigramma Low., 1911, p. 128.
Toxidia crypsigramma W. and L., 1914, p. 190, fig. 639-40.

The holotype male in the Lower Collection, from Herberton, is one of two specimens caught by C. J. Wilde; the other is in the Queensland Museum, Brisbane. Lower also had a male from Bunya Mountains, Queensland (November, 1891, H. Tryon). There was also in the Lower Collection a female from Herberton, Queensland (January 31, 1911, F. P. Dodd), but it was placed under *sexguttata*, which was not represented in his collection.

HESPERILLA MALINDEVA Lower.

Hesperilla malindeva Low., 1911, p. 129.
Toxidia malindeva W. and L., 1914, p. 190, fig. 740-1, 749.

The holotype male is in the Lower Collection, the allotype female and a paratype male in the Australian Museum, all from Herberton, Queensland, in January, 1910, F. P. Dodd. Lower also had five males and three females from Herberton, January 31, 1911, no doubt added after his description was written.

The species has been caught and bred by Mr. J. Macqueen, near Milmerran, South Queensland, from October to January.

HESPERILLA SEXGUTTATA (Herrich-Schaeffer).

Telesto sexguttata Herrich-Schaeffer, Stett. Ent. Zeit., 1869, p. 80, pl. iii, fig. 16.
Hesperilla sexguttata Low., 1911, p. 126.
Toxidia sexguttata W. and L., 1914, p. 191, fig. 641-2.

The holotype is a female, as shown by the figure, but its whereabouts is unknown. The type locality is Rockhampton. It was not represented in Lower's Collection. Of his localities Rockhampton is from Herrich-Schaeffer. Bowen refers to a male and female in the Queensland Museum, and Herberton refers to the female *crypsigramma*, which he thought to be *sexguttata*. Of this rare species there is a pair in the South Australian Museum from Grote Island and a female from Winchelsea Island.

HESPERILLA TYRRHUS (Mabille).

Toxidia tyrrhus Mab., Comp. Rend. Soc. Ent. Belg., xxxv, 1891, p. lxxx.
Hesperilla tyrrhus Low., 1911, p. 126.
Toxidia tyrrhus W. and L., 1914, p. 192, fig. 618-9.
Telesto bathrophora M. and L., 1902, p. 82.

As stated by Lower (1911, p. 127) the holotype of *tyrrhus*, now in the Berlin Museum, and of which I have seen a coloured drawing sent to Lower, is a female from Cooktown, and not a male, as stated by Mabille. The holotype male and the allotype female of *bathrophora* from Mackay are in the South Australian Museum. Miskin in his collection had this species under *halyzia* Hew.

HESPERILLA MELANIA (Waterhouse).

Telesto melania Waterhouse, xx, Viet. Nat., 1903, p. 54.
Hesperilla melania Low., 1911, p. 126.
Toxidia melania W. and L., 1914, p. 193, fig. 667-9.

The holotype male and allotype female from Kuranda, Queensland, February, 1902 (R. E. Turner), Cairns district, are now in the Australian Museum, Sydney.

HESPERILLA CHRYSOTRICHA CHRYSOTRICHA (Meyrick and Lower).

Telesto chrysotricha M. and L., 1902, p. 59.

Hesperilla chrysotricha Low., 1911, p. 121; W. and L., 1914, p. 188, fig. 631, 776-7.

The holotype is a male in the South Australian Museum from King George's Sound (Albany), Western Australia. A male with the same type of printed label is in the Australian Museum from the same locality. This suggests that it was caught by the late A. S. Olliff. I was not able to see the worn female specimen mentioned by Lower (1911, p. 122) from Goolwa, South Australia, taken in March. The locality and date suggest that it is a form of *donnysa* rather than *chrysotricha*, which is only a spring insect in Western Australia.

HESPERILLA CHRYSOTRICHA CYCLOSPILA (Meyrick and Lower).

Telesto cyclospila M. and L., 1902, p. 63.

Hesperilla cyclospila Low., 1911, p. 121; W. and L., 1914, p. 188 (in part; not fig. 632).

Hesperilla leucospila Waterhouse, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, lii, 1927, p. 280, pl. xxvi, fig. 25-28.

This race has caused some difficulty. M. and L. described it from "Port Lincoln, South Australia; Melbourne, Victoria; two specimens in November." In 1911 this is repeated without the number of specimens and the addition of "Types in Coll. Lower." In November, 1910, Lower lent me three specimens, and his letter reads "1 male, 1 female *cyclospila*. 1 male do., Melbourne." The Melbourne specimen is undated, and the Port Lincoln specimens are dated October. The Port Lincoln male bore his type male label, but it does not agree with the 1902 description, in that it lacks the uppermost silver spot on the hindwing beneath, which is found in his Melbourne male and also rarely in other Victorian specimens.

Although there is no doubt in my mind that the type locality of Port Lincoln was intended, General Evans, Mr. Tindale, and I decided to remove the type label from his Port Lincoln male and place it upon his Melbourne male, as that was the only specimen in the collection that agreed with the description. Thus *leucospila* Waterhouse sinks as a direct synonym and the type locality of *cyclospila* will be near Melbourne.

MOTASINGHA DIRPHIA TRIMACULATA (Tepper).

Hesperilla trimaculata Tepper, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust., iv, 1881, p. 32, pl. ii, fig. 1.

Hesperilla quadrimaculata Tepper, *l.c.*, pl. ii, fig. 2.

Motasingha dirphia Low., 1911, p. 120 (in part); W. and L., 1914, p. 195 (in part).

Having seen Tepper's types of *trimaculata*, a male from Monarto, and *quadrimaculata*, a female from Ardrossan, and compared them with other South Australian specimens at Adelaide, I am convinced that these constitute a race distinct from the typical *dirphia* from Western Australia. It may be distinguished by having the underside more reddish than grey and the silver spots more distinct.

MOTASINGHA ATRALBA ATRALBA (Tepper).

Hesperilla atralba Tepper, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust., iv, 1881, p. 33, pl. ii, fig. 5. *Motasingha atralba* W. and L., 1914, p. 195, fig. 649.

The holotype is a female from Ardrossan, South Australia, and now consists of only two forewings. On a collecting trip to Port Noarlunga in April, 1932, I found larvae and a pupa on *Gahnia lanigera* (R. Br.) Bentham. The larva is somewhat like that of *M. dirphia*, and it pupates head downwards, but without the silken pad, as in *Mesodina*.

Meyrick and Lower's description of *atralba* (1902, p. 71) applies to the race from Western Australia, as amongst other characters the stigma is stated to be strong and blackish. In typical *atralba* it is narrow and very difficult to see.

MOTASINGHA ATRALBA DACTYLIOTA (Meyrick).

Telesto dactyliota Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, ii, 1887, p. 831.

A careful comparison of the original description shows that although Meyrick gave both South Australian and Western Australian localities his description applies only to specimens from Western Australia. Type in Coll. Meyrick.

MOTASINGHA DOMINULA (Plötz).

Telesto dominula Plötz, Stett. Ent. Zeit., 1884, p. 379.

Previously I had never seen any specimens as large as Plötz's coloured figure from Tasmania, and so doubted that locality. Both the Australian and the South Australian Museums have now specimens from low elevations in Tasmania agreeing in size and markings with the figure. Typical *dominula* will therefore apply to these specimens from Tasmania, whilst *drachmophora* Meyrick, from Mount Kosciusko, is the race from Australia. The locality of Newcastle given by Lower (1911, p. 133) is erroneous, as the race in Australia has never been taken below 3,000 feet. Specimens from high elevations in Tasmania are very much smaller.

HESPERILLA XIPHIPHORA Lower.

Hesperilla xiphiphora Low., 1911, p. 130.
Neohesperilla xiphiphora W. and L., 1914, p. 194, fig. 656.

The holotype male is from Darwin, March, 1909, allotype female from Darwin, February, 1909, in the South Australian Museum, and paratypes in Australian Museum from Darwin.

HESPERILLA XANTHOMERA (Meyrick and Lower).

Telesto xanthomera M. and L., 1902, p. 80.

Hesperilla croceus Miskin, Proc. Roy. Soc. Qld., vi, 1889, p. 150 (female, but not male).

Neohesperilla xanthomera W. and L., 1914, p. 194, fig. 673-5.

The fixation of the type of this species has been attended with great difficulty. The description is based on male 30 mm., female 36 mm., "Brisbane and Cairns, Queensland, two specimens in March and September." Lower's collection contained four specimens, all numbered 3759, which agreed with his register. The only male is from Townsville, of 35 mm. expanse, September, 1900, the date being in Dr. A. J. Turner's handwriting. This agrees with the description, except size and locality, and has been considered as the holotype. A female from Townsville, which had 13 veins on the left forewing, is mentioned in his note, but is over 36 mm. A female from Cooktown, 30 mm. in expanse, in which the fourth spot is confluent with the third, is mentioned as sometimes occurring in the description: this specimen had a female type label, and was recorded in the register as March. These three specimens must have been before Lower when he wrote the description, as at least two females are indicated. The fourth specimen was from Brisbane, and may possibly, though doubtfully, have been added after the description was written.

Nevertheless, taking into account Lower's carelessness in respect of many of his descriptions, it seems obvious that the Townsville male must be considered as the holotype. The species, as was well known to Lower, is much more common in Brisbane than elsewhere in Queensland.

BIBLA ANISOMORPHA Lower.

Bibla anisomorpha Low., 1911, p. 146; male.

Taractrocera anisomorpha W. and L., 1914, p. 201, fig. 883-4.

Lower's holotype is a male from Port Darwin, March, 1909; the specimen he had labelled as the female is also from Port Darwin, but is the male of a very distinct species, *Taractrocera ina* Waterhouse. This is a rare species; in the South Australian Museum it is also from Roper River, Fortescue River, and Gayndah. I have it also from Mackay and Westwood, near Rockhampton.

TARACTROCERA INA Waterhouse.

Taractrocera ina, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, lvii. 1932, p. 228.

The holotype of this species is a male in the South Australian Museum, and is the specimen which Lower marked as his type female of *Bibla anisomorpha*.

OCYBADISTES HYPOMELOMA Lower.

Ocybadistes hypomeloma Low., 1911, p. 152.
Padraona hypomeloma W. and L., 1914, p. 204, fig. 584, 873-4.

Lower described both sexes, but his locality note is badly punctuated, and should read: Herberton and Kuranda, Queensland in March, one female (Dodd); Roseville, near Sydney, two male specimens in April (Waterhouse). Lower added that the types were in his collection. On examination it was found that he had a female from Kuranda, March, 1907, with a label in his handwriting, "*hypomeloma* type female." He also had a male from Herberton, January 31, 1911, but it was not marked as the type male, nor did it agree with his description, and was without doubt added to his collection after his description was written. The difficulty regarding his type male was settled by a specimen in my collection from Roseville, April 4, 1904, bearing in Lower's handwriting a label, "*hypomeloma* type male Lower." I had this specimen with me in Adelaide, and it agreed with the description in having the upper two of the five spots of the discal band of the forewing half the size of the remaining three and the small somewhat ovoid spot lying on vein 6 of hindwing well separated from the oblique band. If further proof were wanting it is supplied by a letter from Lower to me dated April 20, 1911, in which he says: "I am sending the female *hypomeloma*. I have no male, so that your male will be the type male, my female the other sex. You will perceive that the female came from Dodd."

The holotype male is without doubt the specimen marked as type male by Lower from Roseville, near Sydney, and is now in the Australian Museum, Sydney, and the type locality will be Sydney.

OCYBADISTES WALKERI HYPOCHLORA Lower.

Ocybadistes walkeri hypochlora Low., 1911, p. 149.
Ocybadistes flavovittata hypochlora W. and L., 1914, p. 204, fig. 860, 867.

The holotype male and the allotype female are from Parkside, Adelaide. It has been shown (W. and L., 1914, p. 203) that the name *flavovittata* must be applied to the common small orange and brown Hesperiid found at Sydney, and not to *agraulia* Hewitson from Western Australia, as Lower has done. Mr. N. D. Riley (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1926, p. 239) confirms this.

PADRAONA HETEROBATHRA (Lower).

Apaustus heterobathra Low., 1908, p. 316.

Padraona heterobathra Low., 1911, p. 154; W. and L., 1914, p. 202, fig. 872.

Holotype male is from Kuranda, April, 1907, allotype female, Kuranda, March, 1907, in South Australian Museum. General Evans has pointed out to me that this species, though without a sex brand, has sex scales over vein 1, on either side of vein 2, and below vein 3, and also that it must be placed as a race of *ardea* Bethune-Baker, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7) 18, 1906, p. 343.

PADRAONA LASCIVIA (Rosenstock).

Pamphila lascivia Rosenstock, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (5), xvi, 1885, p. 378, pl. xi, fig. 1.

Apaustus lascivia M. and L., 1902, p. 100.

Padraona lascivia, Low., 1911, p. 153; W. and L., 1914, p. 202, fig. 587-8.

The holotype is a male from Beaconsfield, Victoria, in the South Australian Museum, from the Lucas Collection. In the paper in which this species and *Telesto scepticalis* are described, Rosenstock states that the specimens were from South Australia, received from Dr. Lucas, of Melbourne. This is another instance of the confusion of South Australia with southern Australia.

TELICOTA AUGIAS MESOPTIS Lower.

Telicota augias mesoptis Low., 1911, p. 157.

The holotype male and allotype female are from Kuranda, April, 1907. A discussion on the *augias*-like species must await further investigation, as there are probably three or more different species passing under this name in Australia, and descriptions under at least five different names have been given of Australian specimens.

TELICOTA ANISODESMA Lower.

Telicota anisodesma Low., 1911, p. 157.

The holotype is a male from Ballina, Richmond River, caught by myself, and is at Adelaide. I have similar specimens from the same locality and also from South Queensland.

TELICOTA EURYCHLORA Lower.

Telicota eurychlora Low., 1908, p. 314; W. and L., 1914, p. 210, fig. 692-3, 861.

The holotype male and allotype female from Ballina, Richmond River, February, 1898, are in the Australian Museum, Sydney.

TELICOTA BRACHYDESMA Lower.

Telicota brachydesma Low., 1908, p. 312; Low., 1911, p. 159; W. and L., 1914, p. 209, fig. 671-2, 878-9.

The holotype male and allotype female from Cooktown, labelled so in Lower's handwriting, are in the Australian Museum, Sydney. Lower's note (1908, p. 314) is correct that the types were in Coll. Waterhouse, and incorrect (1911, p. 159) when he said that they were in Colls. Lower and Waterhouse.

CORONE TRICHOPEPLA (LOWER).

Erynnis trichopepla Low., 1908, p. 315.
Erynnis palmarum M. and L., (*nec* Moore), 1902, p. 110.
Cephrenes trichopepla W. and L., 1914, p. 207, fig. 676-7.

The holotype is a male from Mackay in the South Australian Museum. General Evans considers that this may have had a common origin with *palmarum* Moore, but is sufficiently distinct to rank as a species.

HASORA ALEXIS CONTEMPTA (PLÖTZ).

Ismene contempta Plötz, Stett. Ent. Zeit, 1884, p. 56.
Parata chromus M. and L. (*nec* Cram), Low., 1911, p. 169.
Ismene lucescens Lucas, Proc. Roy. Soc. Qld., 1899, p. 138.
Parata chromus contempta W. and L., 1914, p. 217, fig. 729-30.

The holotype male and allotype female of *I. lucescens* are in the South Australian Museum from South Queensland ex Lucas Collection. General Evans has shown that *alexis* Fabr. is the name of the typical race of this species, and that after examining the long series in the Lower Collection at Adelaide he is convinced that they are all the same, and that Lower had no justification in making two, if not three, species from his series.

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